

ENERGY -- TURKEY

I. Statistical Information -- Primary Energy Consumption

2001	KTOE (1)	%
COAL	22,630	28
PETROLEUM	32,620	41
NATUR . GAS	14,370	18
HYDRO	1,950	2
NUCLEAR	- 0 -	- 0 -
RENEWABLE	8,300	9
IMPORT (2)	320	1
TOTAL	80,190	100

(1) thousand tons of oil equivalent

(2) electricity imports

II. Evaluation of Sector

Electrical Power Systems, Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Services, and Renewable Energy Equipment

- A) On a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high), evaluate the priority given by the host government to energy development: 4
- B) On a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high), evaluate country's receptivity to U.S. products & services: 4
- C) On a scale of 1 (heavy) to 5 (little), evaluate competition for U.S. exporters from local domestic suppliers: 4
- D) On a scale of 1 (heavy) to 5 (little), evaluate competition for U.S. exporters from third-country suppliers: 4
- E) On a scale of 1 (severe) to 5 (little), evaluate overall effect of trade barriers on U.S. exports of products and services: 4

III. Narrative Information

Electrical Power Generation and Transmission Equipment (ELP)

Turkey offers great opportunities for U.S. equipment and service suppliers and for investors in the power generation and distribution as well as oil and gas sectors. Demand for electric energy in Turkey is growing at an average rate of 5 percent per annum. Annually, Turkey

needs investments of USD 2-3 billion in power generation, transmission and distribution through 2020 to meet its growing demand. The Turkish Government does not have the resources to invest in new facilities. Instead, it encourages foreign and Turkish private sector investors to implement power generation projects. Turkish Parliament passed Law No. 4628 on 20 February 2001, which enforces liberalization of the electricity market. This law allows the private sector to generate, distribute and sell electricity.

Under a restructuring program monitored by the World Bank, government-owned 16 regional distribution companies and 8 power plants will be privatized. Turkish Government plans to privatize subject assets in early 2002. In the future, it may privatize other power plants that it has including hydroelectric power plants.

The 27,800 MW of installed electric power capacity, as of year's end 2000, has to be doubled by 2010 and increased four fold by 2020 to meet Turkey's growing demand. Turkish Government greatly depends on the potential private sector investments to meet this demand.

Installed Power Generation Capacities

1999	Installed Capacity MW	Product. Gwh
Coal-Fired Power Plants	6,710	37,500
Fuel Oil, LPG, Naphtha-Fired Power Plants	1,650	8,800
Natural Gas-Fired PP	6,810	35,100
Renewable Energy PP	48	180
Hydro Electric Power Plants	10,610	35,860
Multiple Fuel PP	617	3,940
Nuclear	- 0 -	- 0 -
Total	26,445	121,200

Turkey currently has over 650,000 Km of 34.5 kV, 15 kV, 10.5 kV, 6.3 kV and 0.4 kV distribution lines connecting to over 14,000 Km of 380 kV and 28,000 Km of 154 kV transmission lines.

ESTIMATED MARKET SIZE OF ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT

(USD Millions)	1999	2000	2001 (ESTIMATES)
a. Total Market Size	2,150	2,200	2,300
b. Total Local Production	850	900	950
c. Total Exports	180	190	200
d. Total Imports	1,480	1,490	1,550
e. Imports from the U.S.	490	550	700
f. Exchange Rate (TL/\$)	420,000	1,100,000	1,900,000

The Turkish Government places great importance on the energy sector, especially the power sector. Turkey requires an average of 1500 MW additional electric power plant capacity per year after 2005 and an average of 2000 MW additional annual capacity through 2010. The Turkish Government cannot finance all the projects required to meet this demand so is encouraging foreign independent power producers (IPPs) investment in Turkey. With the involvement of the World Bank, the trend is currently to go with a more private sector oriented market and have private sector construct power plants with no Turkish Treasury guarantee on payments. In such scheme, utility companies will have to find its own client and distribution companies will purchase electricity from the electricity trading companies (wholesalers).

Under the Law No. 4628, the Turkish Electricity Generation and Transmission Company, TEAS will be divided into three. The new companies will be named as Turkish Electricity Transmission Company, Turkish Electricity Trading and Contracting Company and Electricity Generation Inc. The Turkish Electricity Distribution Company, TEDAS, will be privatized completely in coming years. The wholesale price of electricity is 5 cents per kWh in average. The consumer price of electricity in Turkey is lowest for hospitals, schools and mosques, followed by industrial, commercial and residential users.

Oil and Gas

Turkey is located at a strategic place between the rich oil and natural gas reserves of the Middle and Near East and the main energy consumers of the Western world. Turkey, within this region, is one of the major crude oil importers. Turkey's annual oil consumption nears 28.3 million tons. 82 % of total consumption, equaling 23.3 million tons, is imported leaving 18 % supplied from indigenous production.

Annual total oil production in Turkey approaches 3,630 thousand tons oil equivalent (KTOE) and predictions are that it will be less than 1,600 KTOE in 2000, 718 KTOE in 2005 and 314 KTOE by 2010. The percentage of indigenous production applied to Turkey's oil demand is expected to be 5 % in 2001, falling to 2 % in 2005 and 1 % by 2010. Oil consumption of 32,000 KTOE is expected to increase to 35.866 KTOE in 2005 and 41.802 KTOE in 2010. Considering these production and consumption figures, it appears likely that Turkey's total oil importation will be over 42,000 KTOE by 2010.

Oil & Gas Industry and Equipment Market

(USD Millions)	1999	2000	2001 (ESTIMATES)
a. Total Market Size	850	900	1,000
b. Total Local Production	190	200	220
c. Total Exports	80	90	100
d. Total Imports	740	790	880
e. Imports from the U.S.	170	210	300
f. Exchange Rate (TL/\$)	420,000	1,100,000	1,900,000

Turkish oil consumption has increased in recent years and this trend is expected to continue into the near future. Turkey signed an agreement to purchase 75,000 barrels per day of crude in December 1996 from the UN approved Iraqi oil sales. It was Turkey's first oil purchase in six years from its former key crude supplier. There are generous tax incentives designed to

induce exploration by the foreign companies already present in Turkey and the government plans to make regulations progressively easier for new entrants.

Turkey offers attractive inducements to foreign oil and gas explorers and producers. Major oil companies such as Aladdin Middle East, Arco, El Paso Energy, Huffco and Texaco are exploring for oil and gas and producing some oil in several locations. Other international companies such as Shell and BP are also very active in Turkey.

Baku-Ceyhan Pipeline Project:

This Project is developed for the purpose of transporting crude oil produced in Azerbaijan to Ceyhan via Georgia. The oil will be transported to the world market by loading tankers at Ceyhan Terminal.

The feasibility study, Environmental Impact Assessment Study of the Project that was conducted by PLE with the World Bank credit were completed in August 1998. Same company has also conducted another feasibility study for the construction of now sea terminal in Ceyhan.

The maximum capacity of the line is planned to be 50 MTY (1 Million Barrels/day). The pipeline shall start from Shangachal of Azerbaijan and reach Turkey passing through Georgia. The total length of the pipeline is going to be 1,730 km. of which 1,070 km. is in the territory of Turkey.

Turkey, Azerbaijan and Georgia signed intergovernmental Agreement during OSCE summit on November 18, 1999. The Host Government Agreements, Government Guarantee and Turnkey Agreement were initialed.

The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directorate was formed on December 1, 1999 within the organizational structure of BOTAŞ General Directorate in order to carry out the project.

The Host Government Agreements were signed Azerbaijan and Georgia on October 17 and 18, 2000 respectively. Afterwards on October 19, 2000 in Ankara. Host Government Agreement was signed by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources and Sponsor Group, Turnkey Agreement was signed by BOTAŞ and Sponsor Group and Government Guarantee was signed by Undersecretariat of Treasury of Turkey and Sponsor Group.

The Agreement Package has been ratified by the parliaments of Azerbaijan and Georgia on May 26 th, and May 29 th 2000, respectively. Finally Turkish parliament (TBMM) has ratified the Agreement Package June 22 nd, 2000.

BOTAŞ, as the contractor per the Turnkey Agreement for the Turkish section of the pipeline is obliged to complete Basic Engineering in 6 months, Detailed Engineering in 12 months and construction works in 32 months. Accordingly, the Basic Engineering studies that were started on November 15, 2000 were completed on May 15, 2001. Detailed Engineering studies that are to be completed within 12 months have already been initiated on June 19, 2001.

The line is going to become operational by the beginning of 2005.

Recently, Botas Petroleum Pipeline Corporation has recently announced a prequalification tender for the supply of Long Lead Items (LLI) including line pipe, large diameter valves, main line pumps and drivers, metering skids and fiber optic cable for the Baku-Ceyhan Pipeline Project.

Three control and communication centers are planned, one in Baku, Tiflis and Ceyhan. The necessary data and communication will be provided via satellite and fiber optic cable, which will be laid along side of the pipeline during construction.

The fixed investment cost is estimated to be approximately USD 2.5 billion. Construction of a natural gas pipeline parallel to the Baku-Ceyhan oil pipeline provides economic and environmental advantages, particularly saving time and money in environmental impact assessment studies, expropriation, excavation, and SCADA costs.

The Turkish Petroleum Refineries (TUPRAS), with its four main refining complexes: Batman in the Southeast, Aliaga near Izmir, Izmit near Istanbul and the Central Anatolian Refinery at Kirikkale near Ankara, dominates refining in Turkey. British Petroleum, Shell and local Turcas Petrolculuk own the only private refinery in Turkey, ATAS, which is near Mersin on the Mediterranean coast. Collectively, the refining capacity of these five refineries is 32 million tons a year. However, Tupras is in Turkish Government's program to be privatized in 2000. Tupras, with its four refineries, having a refining capacity of 27.6 million tons a year, has 86 percent of Turkey's total refining capacity.

Natural Gas: Although it is expected that natural gas production will remain the same in future years, natural gas consumption will rapidly increase. Predictions are that Turkish natural gas production will be around 168 KTOE over the next 13 years. By years end 2001, total natural gas consumption is expected to reach 18,189 KTOE, 23,550 KTOE in 2005 and 27,841 KTOE by 2010. Considering natural gas production and consumption, it appears likely that Turkey's total natural gas imports will reach 27,673 KTOE in 2010. While ninety nine percent of Turkey's proven oil reserves lay under the Southeast Anatolian territories, the majority of Turkey's proven natural gas reserves are essentially in Thrace and in lesser quantity, in Southeastern Anatolia.

Turkey, expected to consume 15 billion cubic meters (bcm) of natural gas this year, has struck pipeline gas agreements with Russia, currently its chief supplier, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) deals with Algeria and Nigeria. Turkey will need 50 billion cubic meters (bcm) of gas in 2010.

A consortium led by BP Amoco is offering to supply Azeri gas to Turkey in late 2003. The consortium says it could supply gas at an initial annual rate of 2 billion cubic meters a year increasing to 5 billion cubic meters within a year. The field, according to the Shah Deniz consortium, could have up to 700 billion cubic meters of gas.

Turkmenistan-Turkey-Europe Natural Gas Pipeline Project: Although currently on hold, on May 1, 1992, the governments of Turkmenistan and Turkey signed a natural gas supply agreement for the supply natural gas from Turkmenistan to Turkey for 30 years. With 4.4 trillion cubic meters of natural gas, Turkmenistan has the second largest reserves in the CIS countries after the Russian Federation. On May 13, 1997, the parties agreed to the transportation of 28-30 bcm Turkmen natural gas to Turkey and on to Europe.

In order to overcome seasonal fluctuations, the offshore gas reservoir in the Marmara Sea will be used for underground gas storage following its depletion by 2001. The reservoir provides a storage capacity of 1.6 billion cubic meters and will be the first storage facility in Turkey. Further efforts to boost storage include ongoing studies to utilize the salt caverns in the Salt Lake (Tuz Golu) for underground storage.

Turkish Petroleum, TPAO, currently has two natural gas beds, one offshore site in the Sea of Marmara producing 1.4 million cubic meters of natural gas per day and the other, an onshore site, in Degirmenkoy producing 300,000 barrels a day. The entire production is sold to BOTAS, the National Oil and Gas Pipeline Company. TPAO anticipates depleting these natural gas beds soon. TPAO and BOTAS signed a protocol calling for TPAO to build gas storage facilities in the subject beds to store gas for BOTAS to accommodate demand at peak periods. The project will take 3-4 years to complete and TPAO hopes to inject the first gas in 2004. Surface Basic Engineering Design and Feasibility Study of the project have already been completed. A tender has been announced recently for the Turnkey Construction of the Surface Facilities.

The petrochemicals sector started developing in Turkey after 1970. Petkim, the state owned company, fulfills 45 percent of the local demand and has a 1 percent share of the world petrochemicals market. It produces thermoplastics (PVC, LDPE, HDPE, PP, PS), textile intermediary products (CAN, PTA, MEG), synthetic rubber raw materials (SBR, CBR, carbon black) and other petrochemicals (such as benzene, Toulon, ksilene, italic anhydrate). The company has an annual production capacity of 1.78 million tons. Currently, the company is under the privatization program. Petkim's Yarimca facility was badly damaged by the August 1999 earthquake; however, most of that facility is already back in production.

Currently, the Turkish Government, specifically the Privatization Administration, owns 95.86 percent of Petkim. The remaining 4.14 percent is traded on the Istanbul Stock Exchange. Petkim's net sales were USD 642 million in 1998 with a net profit of USD 84 million. Petkim owns two large complexes, the Yarimca complex, near the city of Izmit in the Marmara region and the Aliaga Complex, near the city of Izmir in the Aegean Region. The Privatization Administration plans to privatize Petkim through an asset sale of the Yarimca complex and a block sale and public offering of the Aliaga Complex. More information can be found at www.oib.gov.tr.

Very recently, Baser Petrokimya started Turkey's second petrochemical company, albeit the first private petrochemical facility. It will produce 40,000 tons of polystyrene, however, with the completion of the second phase of the investment, capacity will reach 80,000 tons.

Imports represent 44 percent of the total market. Overall, the industry is dependent on imports and only a small portion of local production is exported. In particular, the sector is very dependent on imports for both intermediate materials and technology.

Germany, with a 14 percent market share follows the United States as the second largest foreign supplier. Italy has 8 percent, Switzerland 7.3 percent and the Netherlands with 7.2 percent round out the list of the more remarkable suppliers.

Other Opportunities

Barge-mounted power plants, mobile and cogeneration power plants, electricity transmission equipment, city natural gas distribution and regional oil and gas pipeline construction projects represent other opportunities in Turkey for American firms. Law No. 4646 passed on 18 April 2001, stipulates establishment of an independent regulatory body and distribution of natural gas by the private sector. More information can be obtained from www.botas.gov.tr.

Domestic Manufacturing

There are local manufacturers of small hydro turbines. Foreign contractors and investors can easily find good domestic sub-contractors for installation. In addition, Turkey also has some domestic steel manufacturers.

There are three firms manufacturing boilers: Desa Boiler, Inc., Babcock & Wilcox Gama Boiler Technology, Inc., and ABB Alamsas. Desa is currently manufacturing boilers under a U.S. Vogt license. Babcock & Wilcox Gama is a joint venture company established between U.S. Babcock and Wilcox and Turkish construction firm Gama. ABB Alamsas is a joint venture company between Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) and Turkish Alarko, one of Turkey's major construction and manufacturing firms. Foster Wheeler has a large engineering and design office in Istanbul with over 150 engineers.

Switchgear equipment is also produced domestically. Major manufacturers with plants in Turkey include ABB, Siemens (Germany), AEG (Germany), Groupe Schneider (France), GES (Turkey) and BARMEK (Turkey.) Barmek is manufacturing under GEC Ahlstrom license.

Transformers are also produced in Turkey. The major domestic manufacturers are BEST (Turkey), AEG Eti (AEG's subsidiary) and MAKSAN (Turkey.)

Privatization

The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR) is in the process of transferring the operating rights of 10 large existing thermal power plants to the private sector. These power plants will be transferred for a period of 20 years. MENR is also transferring the operating rights of 20 existing regional grids for 30 years. However, recent studies of the World Bank suggested that Turkish Government should sell these power plants and distribution networks rather than transferring them. Turkish Privatization Administration (PA) will soon announce a consultancy tender for the privatization of these power plants and the distribution grids.

Two companies, Cukurova Electric and Kepez Electric, have concessions to generate and distribute electricity in the Southern part of Turkey. Two other companies, Aktas Electric and Kayseri Electric, have distribution concessions to distribute electricity on the Asian side of Istanbul and in Kayseri province respectively.

International Trading of Electricity

Turkey currently has electric transmission line connections with Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq and Syria. Projects are continuing to establish electric interconnection lines between Egypt-Iraq-Jordan-Syria-Turkey, Turkey-Greece, Turkey-Black Sea Countries and Turkey-Central Asian countries. The connection of 400 kV lines linking the Turkish and

Greek networks is being studied with the ultimate aim of integration with the West European Electrical System (UCPTE.) Turkey also participates in the studies for “East-West European Interconnection”, “Target Network for European System” and “Mediterranean Interconnections” being carried out by working groups formed in cooperation with UNIPEDE/UCPTE and UNIPEDE/MEDELEC.

Turkey is currently supplying electricity to the Kurdish part of Iraq on a grant basis. Turkey exports some electricity to Azerbaijan and imports some from Bulgaria and Georgia, although imports from Bulgaria and Georgia fractionally meet only a small portion of Turkey’s growing demand.

Some projects are being developed to build power plants near the Turkish border in Bulgaria and Greece and export electricity to Turkey.

Renewable Energy Equipment (REQ):

With growing environmental awareness, the estimated USD 300 million-a-year renewable energy market is expected to grow over at a 20 percent annual rate. Among renewable energy types, wind energy’s potential is considered the highest, at 10,000 MW. A recent tender announced may create great opportunities for U.S. firms.

Small hydroelectric power plants also have long lasting prospects in Turkey. Recent geothermal, solar and waste power applications are encouraging.

Wind turbines and generators, small hydropower turbines and generators, and waste-to-energy equipment have the best sales prospects in Turkey.

Market access, especially for investors, is relatively straightforward. However, permits may take a long time. One should be prepared for one to two years of project development. In this long process, local joint-venture partners may play an important role.

Theoretical wind energy potential of Turkey is 400 million kWh a year. Technical potential is 120 billion kWh a year. Potential for installed capacity is 10,000 MW. MENR is planning to tender:

- 400 MW installed capacity by 2005
- 600 MW installed capacity by 2010
- 1000 MW installed capacity by 2020

The solar energy potential of Turkey is the equivalent of 1.3 billion tons of oil. Solar thermal capacity is 2640 hours a year, which corresponds to 7.2 hours a day. Annual solar intensity is 3.6 kWh per square meter a day. Turk Telekom has been using solar cells in highways to provide electricity for emergency telephones and in rural areas for radio transmission.

Theoretical geothermal power potential of Turkey is 4500 MWe and the technical potential is 500 MWe. An American firm, Ormat Inc., and its local partner Guris will establish a BOT-type geothermal power plant with a capacity of 25 MW, in the province of Aydin-Germencik. Large undeveloped potential exists in the Aegean and Marmara regions.

Turkey's first solid waste power project is under development in Adana province, at an

installed capacity of 45 MW. Two others, at a total capacity of 30 MW are, are at the feasibility study stage in Mersin and Tarsus provinces. Similar potential projects exist in large municipalities such as Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa, Adana and Antalya.

ESTIMATED MARKET SIZE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY EQUIPMENT (USD Millions)			
	1999	2000	2001 (ESTIMATES)
a. Total Market Size	280	300	360
b. Total Local Production	40	50	60
c. Total Exports	10	15	20
d. Total Imports	250	265	320
e. Imports from the U.S.	60	80	100
f. Exchange Rate (TL/\$)	420,000	1,100,000	1,900,000

V. Major Procurement or Private Projects on the Horizon (next 18-36 months)

The planned Baku-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project will create tremendous opportunities for U.S. companies. Other opportunities include construction of new natural gas pipelines domestically and regionally and SCADA systems.

VI. Major Trade Events/Fairs

ELENEX 15th International Energy & Power Generation

Date of Event: October 10-13, 2001 (annual)

Location of Event: Istanbul Hilton Exhibition Center,
Istanbul, TURKEY

For further information please contact:

INTERTEKS International, Inc.

Mim Kemal Oke Caddesi, No: 10

80200 Nisantasi, Istanbul, Turkey

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E-mail: interteks@intertext.com.tr

Web Site: www.interteks.com.tr

VII. Country's Methods of Procurement

The marketing of most imported products in Turkey is accomplished primarily through foreign suppliers' agents or representatives who play an essential role in product promotion and marketing for companies they represent. Through contacts developed by the supplier's agents, the latter can provide important, timely information not available through official sources. In Turkey, agency representation agreements are private contracts between agents and their foreign suppliers.

U.S. firms can take advantage of U.S. Department of Commerce services to find an appropriate Agent/Distributor (ADS Service) and/or to find out more about a particular Turkish firm (Enhanced International Company Profile - ICP Service) by applying to the U.S. Department of Commerce's nearest district office or obtain information via www.buyusa.com.

As a general rule, government agencies conduct their procurement through the issuance of tenders. Generally, private companies are free to buy from the exporter of their choice.

State organizations give particular importance to the way proposals for government tenders are prepared and to the adherence to administrative and technical specifications. Generally, the validity of the proposal must be three to six months from the bid date and the same validity is required for the bid bond. (Bid bonds are required to protect the purchaser from a bidder from retracting its offer. If an offer is withdrawn, the bid bond is forfeited.)

The bid bond is usually three percent of the bid amount. The performance bond, usually six percent of the contract amount, is valid throughout the delivery or final acceptance beginning from the contract date. All bonds have to be counter-guaranteed by a Turkish national bank.

Since Turkey's inclusion in the Customs Unions of EU in January 1996, import duties of electrical equipment for imports from European Union countries are zero. For U.S. and other third countries, customs duty rates range from 2.9 to 5%.

VIII. Means of Financing Procurement

Supplier's and/or Eximbank credits play an important role. Preliminary commitments are studied, negotiated, approved and finalized with a Turkish Treasury guarantee. Financial credit terms (interest rate, grace period, commissions, etc.) and length of repayment period are crucial factors in purchasing decisions. The most common method of payment is by irrevocable, confirmed letters of credit.

IX. Points of Contact

A) Washington-Based U.S. Government Country Contacts:

Mr. David S. De Falco, Esq., Turkey Desk Officer
U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of Western Europe
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
Tel: (202) 482-2178 Fax: (202) 482-2897
Web Site: www.doc.gov

Ramin Asgard, Country Officer for Turkey
Department of State
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U.S. Department of State
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E-mail: asgardr@state.gov
Web Site: www.state.gov

Mr. Daniel D. Stein, Regional Director for NIS, South Asia,
Mongolia and Turkey

Ms. Jennifer L. Snyder
Country Manager
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Tel: (703) 875-4357 Fax: (703) 875-4009
Web Site: www.tda.gov

Ms. Abaseh Mirvali
Caspian Finance Center
American Embassy
110 Ataturk Bulvari
06100 Kavaklidere, Ankara
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E-mail: amirvali@tda.gov

Mr. David Chavern, Loan Officer, Turkey & Caspian
Export-Import Bank of the United States
811 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 29571
Tel: (800) 565-EXIM (3946), (202) 565-EXIM (3946)
(202) 565-3380 FAX
(202) 565-3377 TDD Fax: (202) 565-3380
Web Site: www.exim.gov

Abed R. Tarbush, Regional Manager
Overseas Private Investment Corporation
1100 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 50527
Tel: (202) 336-8632
Fax: (202) 408-5145
Web Site: www.opic.gov

B) U.S.-Based Multipliers Relevant for Country:

American-Turkish Council (ATC)
1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 1020
Washington, D.C. 20005-4905
Tel: (202) 783-0483
Fax: (202) 783-0511
Web Site: www.americanturkishcouncil.org
Email: ATCtr@aol.com

C) American Embassy:

John D. Breidentine, Senior Commercial Officer
E-mail: John.Breidenstine@mail.doc.gov
Serdar Cetinkaya, Energy Specialist
E-mail: Serdar.Cetinkaya@mail.doc.gov

American Embassy
110 Ataturk Bulvari
06100 Kavaklidere, Ankara
Tel: [90] (312) 467-0949 or 467-4506 Fax: [90] (312) 467-1366
Web Site: www.csturkey.com

D) Host Government:

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR)
Energy Isleri Genel Mudurlugu
Inonu Bulvari, No: 27
06490 Bahcelievler, Ankara, TURKEY
Contact: Mr. Selahattin Cimen, General Director
Tel: [90] (312) 213-6951 or 213-6601 Fax: [90] (312) 223-6984
Web Site: www.enerji.gov.tr

CEVRE BAKANLIGI (Ministry of Environment)
Cevresel Etki Degerlendirmesi
Planlama Genel Mudurlugu (Environmental Impact
Assessment and Planning Directorate)
Eskisehir Yolu, 8.Km
Eski Yem Sanayii Binasi
06100 Bilkent Kav sagi, Ankara, TURKEY
Contact: Ms. Havva Alp, Director General
Tel: [90] (312) 285-3283 Fax: [90] (312) 286-2271

HAZINE MUSTESARLIGI (UNDERSECRETARIAT OF
TREASURY) (UT)

Yabancı Sermaye Genel Mudurlugu
(Foreign Investment General Directorate) *
Ismet Inonu Bulvari

06510 Emek, Ankara, Turkey
Tel: [90] (312) 212 89 14 Fax: [90] (312) 212 89 16

* Companies may wish to inquire about foreign investment regulations and incentives available in Turkey.

Web Site: www.treasury.gov.tr

BOTAS-Boru Hatlari ile Petrol Tasima A.S.
(Oil and Gas Pipeline, Inc.)*

Bilkent Plaza, A 3 Blok

Bilkent, Ankara, Turkey

Tel: [90] (312) 266-0700 Fax: [90] (312) 266-0623

* (Operation and development of oil and gas pipelines)

Contact: Mr. Gokhan Bildaci, Chairman and Director General

Tel: [90] (312) 266-0713 Fax: [90] (312) 266-0623

Web Site: www.botas.gov.tr

DSI Genel Mudurlugu (State Water Works General Directorate)*
Ismet Inonu Bulvari

06100 Yucetepe, Ankara, Turkey

*(Development of water resources of Turkey including dams and hydro electric power plants)

Contact: Mr. Mumtaz Turfan, Director General

Tel: [90] (312) 418-3409 Fax: [90] (312) 418-2498

Web Site: www.dsi.gov.tr

Turkish Petroleum

TPAO Genel Mudurlugu

Mustafa Kemal Mahallesi

2inci Cadde, No. 86

06520 Ankara

Contact: Mr. Can Sungu Bakiler, Deputy Director General

Tel: [90] (312) 286-9450 or 9451

Fax: [90] (312) 286-9070 or 9000

Web Site: www.tpao.gov.tr

TEDAS Genel Mudurlugu (Turkish Electricity Distribution Company)

Inonu Bulvari, No. 27

06490 Bahcelievler, Ankara, TURKEY

Tel: [90] (312) 222-9916 Fax: [90] (312) 222-8101

Web Site: www.tedas.gov.tr

Formerly known as TEAS, Turkish Electricity Generation and Transmission Company, has recently been divided into three and the following three new firms* have recently been established:

Electricity Generation Inc.

Inonu Bulvari, No: 27

06490 Bahcelievler

Ankara, TURKEY

Tel: [90] (312) 212-6930 or 6900 Fax: [90] (312) 222-9890

Contact: Mr. Rustu Erdem, Chairman and Director General

Tel: : [90] (312) 222-9537 Fax: [90] (312) 212-9430

Web Site: www.teas.gov.tr

E-mail: teas@teas.gov.tr

TETAS, Turkish Electricity Trade and Contracting Inc.

Inonu Bulvari, No: 27

06490 Bahcelievler

Ankara, TURKEY

Tel: [90] (312) 212-6930 or 6900 Fax: [90] (312) 222-9890

Contact: Mr. Hayrettin Yildirim, Chairman and Director General

Tel: : [90] (312) 222-9583 or 9584 Fax: [90] (312) 212-9430

Web Site: www.teas.gov.tr

E-mail: teas@teas.gov.tr

Turkish Electricity Transmission Inc.

Inonu Bulvari, No: 27

06490 Bahcelievler

Ankara, TURKEY

Tel: [90] (312) 212-6930 or 6900 Fax: [90] (312) 222-9890

Contact: Mr. Ahmet Altiner, Chairman and Director General

Tel: : [90] (312) 222-9283 or 9284 Fax: [90] (312) 212-9430

Web Site: www.teas.gov.tr

E-mail: teas@teas.gov.tr